IER
YOU
KENNA
CAN
LONNA
LEARN

TO READ THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH DIALECT.



This Primer type booklet is designed to encourage and aid in acquiring reading skills together with some comprehension of the dialect. The material is elementary and is centered around the simple things of home, family and school.

The sound key on the inside of this cover, when used properly, will be a big help in your reading endeavors.

Key of Sounds

****

The key below if well applied will enable the reader, whether of English or German education to pronounce the dialect words properly.

The use of this key is by permission granted to me by Mr. Edwin R. Danner, Ph.D., of 34 North Main St., Spring Grove, Pa., who is the author of "Pennsylvania Dutch Dictionary" and printed by The Dispatch Publishing Company, Harrisburg, Penna.

THE KEY

****

Representative vowels and Consonants	Penna. German spellings and translations	English Equivalents
a	sache- things	father
aa	schlaage-hit	la in music
aiir	aiirlich- honest	air
au	graut-cabbage	now
aw	fraw- wife	saw
ay	aywickkeit-eternity	April
ei	beisz - bite	high
ie	Bievel- Bible	see
oe	schoef- sheep	loaf
onng	onngscht-anxious	bung
sch	schwetz- talk	bench
u	guld--geld	up
unn	uunscht-earnest	until
uu	bluut--blood	hoot
ss	genss--geese	hiss
sz	hausz- house	house
z	Ziel--aim	lights

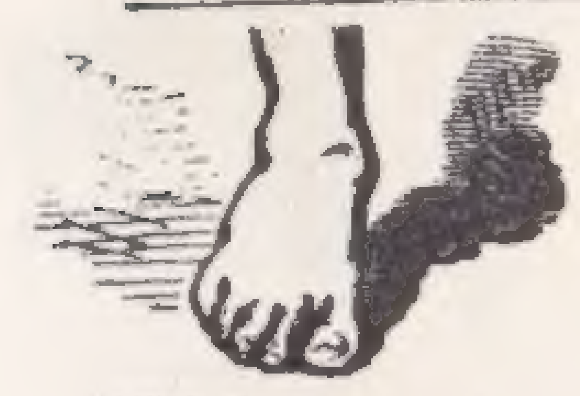
Words and spellings are from Danner's Dictionary

1963
Compiled by

Mr. Robert R. Hoppes
831 Detweiler Avenue
Hellertown, Pa.



roesz- Die roesz iss roedt.
rose - The rose is red.



fuusz- Iere fuusz hut (5) finf zaye.
foot - her foot has five toes.



ox Sie ox iss scharif.
ax- his ax is sharp.



glawsz- Dei glawsz iss glay
glass- Your glass is small.



huut- Mei huut iss alt.
hat- My hat is old.

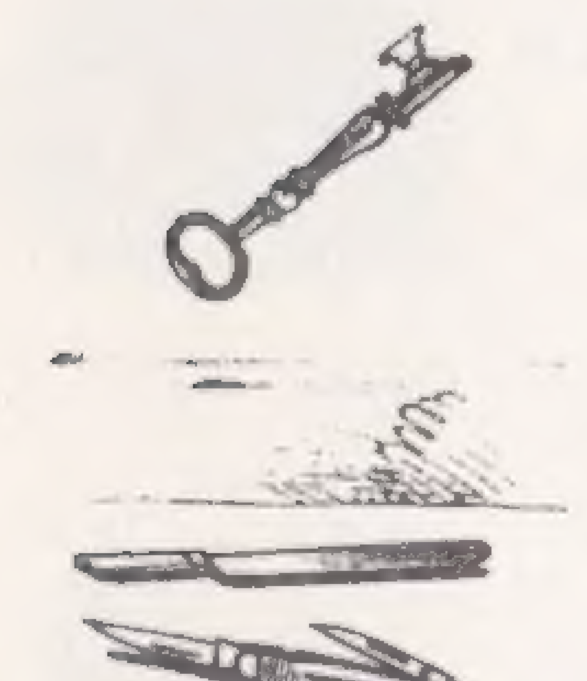


iem- Die iem macht huunich.
bee- The bee makes honey.



kuuche- Geb mier kuuche.
cake- Give me cake.





schlissel- Du husht da schlissel.
key - You have the key.

messere- Doe sin die messere.
knives- Here are the knives.





buu- Da buu iss faul.
boy- The boy is lazy



gaul- Iere gaul schpringt schteirick.
horse- Her horse runs fast.



fuggel- Da fuggel fliekt hoech.
bird- The bird flies high.



Da fisch uun da schtuul.
The fish and the chair.
Gep mier en fisch.
Give me a fish.





Da maan uun die fraw
The man and the wife
Nein(9) maaner uun ier weiver
Nine men and their wives.





Da hawne uun da huundt
The rooster and the dog
Da--- hawne uun da ---huundt
The red rooster and the white dog





Da schwotz huut uun die kop
The black hat and the cap
Mier hen hiet uun kop-e
We have hats and caps





Die groe kotz uun die alt rot
The gray cat and the old rat
Acht(8) kotze funge zaye rote
Eight cats catch ten rats





En awrem uun en honndt
An arm and a hand
Die honndt hut(5) finf finnger
The hand has five fingers





Es hinkel uun die braune oier
The hen and the brown eggs
Fiel hinkel goxe en lut
Many chickens cackle a lot



Proverbs: Self praise stinks.
Aygne loeb schtinnckt.
A new broom sweeps clean.
En neier baysem kaiirt sauver



Er saynt en schayne groesze weisze gonsz.
He sees a nice large white goose.
Da haym hen mier en druup fum (10) zaye genss.
At home have we a flock of ten geese.
Schreib feddre wawre gemacht fum genss feddre.
Writing pens were made from goose feathers.



Sell is en groesz schteirick waage rawd.
That is a big strong wagon wheel.
Dayl waage redder sin groeszer wie onnera.
Some wagon wheels are bigger than others.
Dayl baavere wegge hen schtawlne redder.
Some farm wagons have steel wheels.



Des is unser groeszer gedeckter waage.
This is our large covered wagon.
Die menschtè wegge hen fier (4) redder.
Most of the wagons have four wheels.
Da Conestoga waage hut fier roedte redder.
The Conestoga wagon has four red wheels.



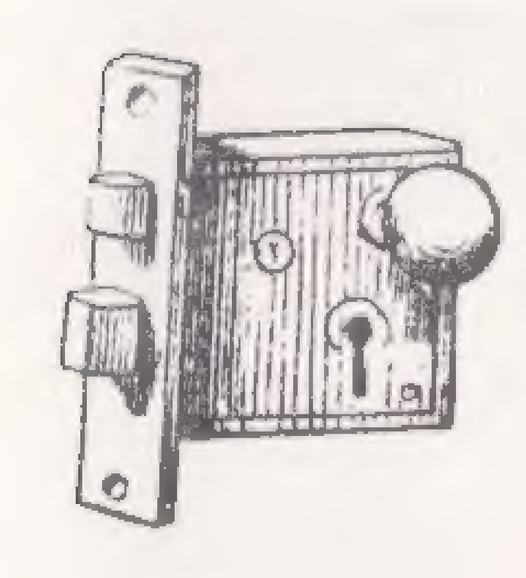
Da groesz roedt oppel hengt hoech im bawm.
The large red apple hangs high in the tree.
Geb mier (8) acht, gute zeidiche eppel.
Give me eight, good ripe apples.
En oppel alle dawg haalt da dukder aweck.
An apple each day keeps the doctor away.



Da bawm is griė deirich da gons winnder.
The tree is green during the whole winter.
Dayl baym wockse schteirer wie onnera.
Some trees grow faster than others.
En fauler bawm bringt uns ken gutė frucht.
A rotten tree brings us no good fruit.



Da maan hut en rechtss un en lingss orr
The man has a right and a left ear.
Fiel leit gevva gute acht uf iere orre.
Many people give good care to their ears.
Dayl leit haiire net weil sie sin dawb.
Some people hear not because they are deaf.



Des schluss on da dier is gemacht fun eise.
The lock on the door is made of iron.
Fiel fun da schlesser hen yuscht ay schlissel.
Many of the locks have only one key.
Schliesz die dier un faschteckel da schlissel.
Lock the door and hide the key.
Schlieszt da schtoll eb da gaul schtoele is.
Lock the stable before the horse is stolen.

THE FAMILY
Die familye
There are four in
Es sin fiere in
this family.
daiire familye.



In daiire familye iss + en fotter--dawdi
In this family is + a father
+ en muuter
Repeat this part of + a mother
the sentence and add + en saw
each new word in turn. + a son
+ ay dochder
+ one daughter

Ich bin en + buu
I am a + boy
Du bist en + maydel
You are a + girl
Er iss en + fotter
He is a + ------
Sie iss en + muuter-mem-mom-mommi
She is a + ----- --- --- ----

****

The third story- chimney
Da dritt schtuck- schonnschte
The second story- bedrooms-
Da zwett schtuck-bed schtuuve
The second story-schpeicher
The first story- Kitchen
Da aiirscht schtuck- kich
Living Room-- Layves schtuup
The cellar --Stove---Washing machine
Da keller--offe ---wesch machine
ES HAWSE-Beds-----curtains--- wash tubs
The house Bedder curtains Wesch zivver
********* Floors--- roof------doors--lights
********* Butte- daach diere- lichter

IM GLAYDER SCHONNK-In the clothes closet
Shoe---shoes---coat---coats---hat---hats
Shuu---shuu ---ruck---reck--- huut--hiet
Boots-----shirt----blouse---skirt---pants
Schtiffel-hem -----blouse-- schtuuck-husse

THE TULIP---G.Tulipe ---P.G.Die Dulabume

****

The six petalled tulip to southern Europe was brought
By the Turks in the wars of conquest which there they
fought,
Our Ancestors brought it with them to their adopted land,
Where in their gardens they grew it,a favorite plant.
It gave them art patterns for their cherished dower chest
Pottery,linen,drau and tauf schein and all their best.

ERH-67

As said,the tulip was introduced into Europe by the Turks and to them it was known as the Tuliban,but to Europe it became known as the Tulip.Its fragrance was not better than that of any other flower but its color variations made it the most desired flower of its time, topping all others then cultivated.No flower at anytime in history anywhere in the world had gained such a prominence and value as this tulip.Its value rivalled that of the precious metals.This brought on a kind of mania which became known as Tulipomania, which word to-day serves as a memorial to this kind of folly which spread to many areas of Europe.Between 1634 and 1637 it spread to Holland where roots of special tulips rose to an all high in value.A single root of the "Viceroy",a special tulip,sold for four fat oxen,eight hogs,twelve sheep,ten hundred weight of cheese,two tons of wine,a bed,an entire suit of clothing plus a quantity of corn valued at 125,000 florins.Many people invested in these roots and then turned them over to a common gardner who made a specialty caring for them for a fee. Many of the people sold their homes and other belongings and invested in tulip bulbs with the idea of getting rich,quick.Eventually the tulip got a rival which was colorful and fragrant and rose in the market to even top the tulip,which more or less levelled this mania. This may account for the reason that the tulip became such an important flower in the garden of our ancestors.

The Pennsylvania Dutch six pointed barn sign , mis-named, the hex sign is said to have had its origin in the Holland tulip,where signs drawn from it adorned the Dutch barn long before it was used in America.Its significance was that of fertility or a bountiful Harvest.

1-F
2-G
3-J
4-B
5-H
6-K
7-E
8-C
9-D
10-A
11-M
12-O
13-I
14-R
15-C
16-L
17-N
18-D
19-O
20-P
21-G
22-Q

-AN ALDER DEBBICH-



---An ----- old -------quilt--------
O WANN MER NOCH SO'EN DEBBICH HET,
o if we still such a quilt had,
UN NOCH EN GUTE ALTFRANKISCH BETT!
And still a good old fashioned bed!
MER LEGT SICH OWETS IN DIE RUH
We lay ourselves in the evening into rest
UN DECKT SICH MIT EM DEBBICH ZU.
And cover ourselves with the quilt close
UN WANN DER WIND AA JOHLT UM'S HAUS,
And when the wind also howls around the house,
DO MACHT MER SICH DOCH WENNICH DRAUS,
Here make we ourselves but little of that,
WER NOCH EN GUTE GEWISSE HUT,
He who also a good conscience has,
DEN SCHITZT GEWISS DER LIEWE GOTT.
He is protected surely by the good Lord.
DO SCHLOOFT MER DANN SO RUHICH EI
Here sleep we then so quietly on
UN SARJE LOSST MER SARJE SEI.
And care let we care be.
UN WANN DIE MARJEHELLING LACHT,
And when the morning light laughs
WAS IS ES AS MER ERSHT BEDRACHT?
What is it that we first view?
En -----------ALDER --------DEBBICH---

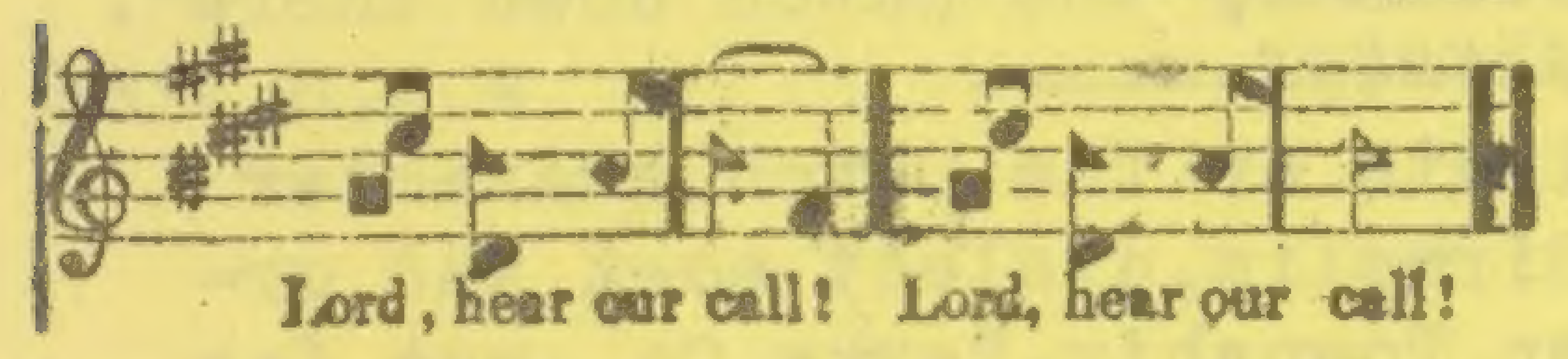
The above literal translation will serve to give you an idea as to what John Birmelin wrote about in this, but a part of the total poem.

Above also are shown several patterns of quilt patches commonly used in days past.

At the 1966 Pennsylvania Dutch Folk Festival at Kutztown,Pa.a revival of the 19th century art of quilting was staged by sponsoring a quilting contest with 230 entries from many parts of the United States,The entries were grouped into four divisions;patchwork; embroidered;applique patchwork and all quilted.A first prize was offered in each division.Many of the quilts were sold for from $45 to $150.From among the prize winners and others 10,quilts were picked by the government to be put on display at the Montreal expo67.

Kann Ich Larna Deitsch Schwetza?Farwos Net?

These exercises may help you to speak a bit of the dialect-just for fun.First learn the sound for ICH which is the dialect word for I,with which each sentence in the exercises begins.An English word with a sound identical to the dialect sound of ICH,on which these exercises are based,could not be found.This made me turn to some well known words of German origin yet much used in the English,and having syllables of ich, like L~~e~~ ich-tenstein;L ich tenberg, L ich ty etc.From these you should be able to get the sound for ich and you should practice it. Now you are ready for the the exercises which are made up of grouped sentences about songs and houses.The sentence pattern is as follows; D-sentence in the dialect S-sentence with sounds of English words identical to the dialect word sounds. T-The translations of sentences D.





Song with Buckwheat Notes-Part I   Farm House -Part II

D Ich sing.---Ich sing en lied.--Ich sing en schay lied.
S Ich sing.---Ich sing an ~~b~~leed.-Ich sing an shay ~~b~~leed.
T I sing.--- I sing a song.- I sing a nice song.

D Ich sing.en schay lung lied.--Ich sing fier lieder.
S Ich sing an shay lung ~~b~~leed.-Ich sing fear ~~b~~leeder.
T I sing a nice long song.-- I sing four songs.

D Ich hab.--- Ich hab en haus.--Ich hab en weisz haus.
S Ich hop --- Ich hop an house.-Ich hop an wise house.
T I have.-- I have a house.- I have a white house.

D Ich hab en groesz roedt haus.--Ich hab drei heiser.
S Ich hop an gross rode house.-Ich hop dry h-~~a~~iser
T I have a big red house. I have three houses.

Other sentence combinations like the above may be made by substituting D-haiir S-hair T-hear for sing in part 1.In part II--D sayn--S-sane T-see,also D-bau S-bow(low) T-build may be substituted for hab.

1-2 2-23 3-6 4-16 5-4 6-5 7-29 8-9 9-21 22 10-1 11-19 12-32 13-26 14-24 15-17 16-12 17-13 18-7 19-31 11 20-10 21-25 22-8 23-20 24-14 25-18

A

WHO ARE THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH ?

@@

THEY were Germans, who from different parts of Germany came.---WHO spoke their area dialects though not at all the same.---FOR years of war, destruction, want and persecution, no end ---AND Penn's appeal for their skills for his "Holy Experiment";---CAUSED multitudes, at great sacrifice, to brave the ocean waves --- BOUND for America, though oft forced to sell themselves as slaves.---MORE than three years of hard labor was the passage price for one,---WHICH enslaved them until they, with work, their freedom once more won. THE name "Dutch" dates way back, a few centuries before they came,---FOR in England at that time, all Germans were known by that name.---THIS carry-o'er by the English settlers caused them to declare,---WHEN speaking of Pennsylvania's Germans, "the Dutch down there".

------##########------ R.R.H.-'66

Perhaps the best analysis of the Dutch character has been made by John Birmelin, dialect poet and organist, born in Longswamp Township, Berks Co., not far from Allentown, Penna. His observations were recorded in fine dialect verse.

D is fer Deitsch,	D is for German (Dutch),
un es is aw ken Zweiwel,	and there is also no doubt,
Sie glawve an Gott	They believe in God
un sie hasse der Deiwel;	and they hate the devil;
Sie glawve an Arwet,	They believe in labor,
un yeder soll schaffe,	and each shall work,
Fer selle weg ehrlich,	For that way honestly,
sei Leewe zu mache;	to make his living;
Sie glawve an's Schpawre,	They believe in saving,
Doch blendi zu esse	yet plenty to eat
Un duhne bei allem	And do by all
die Gschpass net fergessa	not forget the fun.

John, husht du gsawgt gschpass?

A Pennsylvania Dutchman who married his second wife soon after the funeral of the first, was visited with a two hours' serenade in token of disapproval. He spoke pathetically thus, "I say poys, you ought to be ashamed of yourselfs to be making all dis noise ven der vos a funeral here so soon".

6/26/64

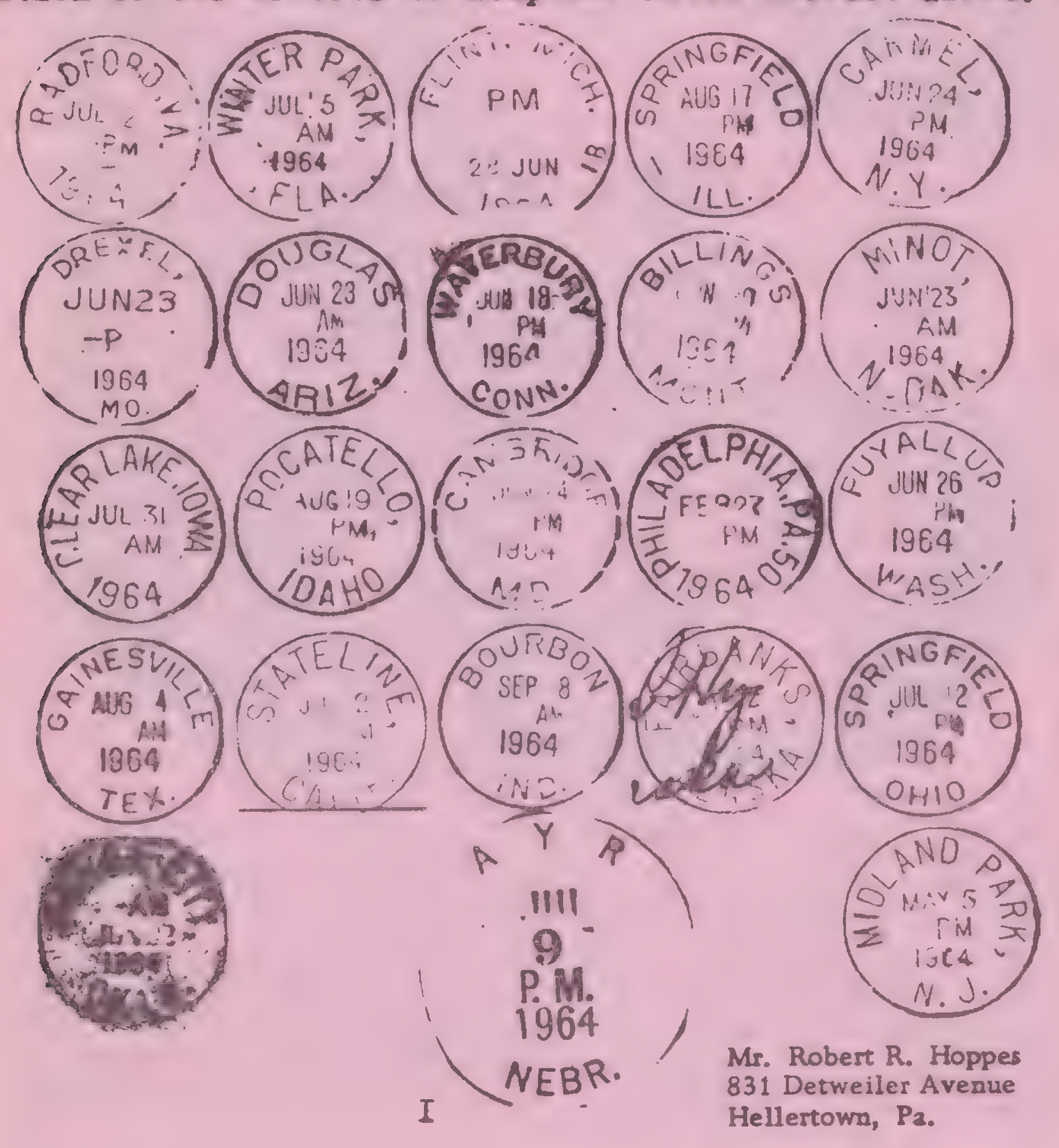
PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH "NOT OUTEN YET"-Balitmore Sun

****

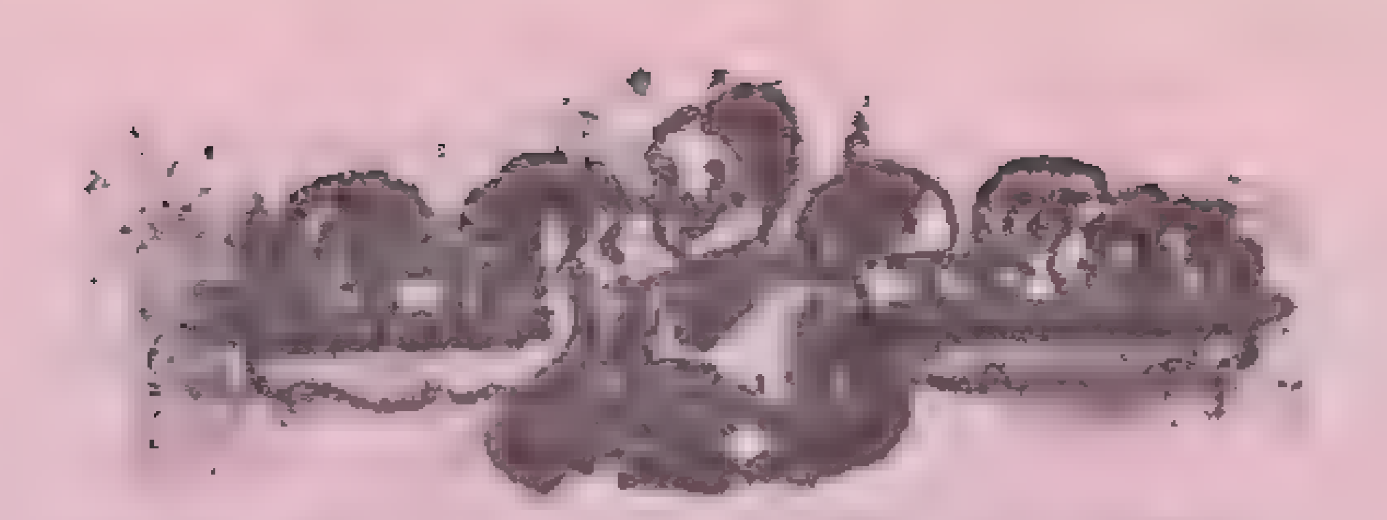
You have often heard that the Dutch Dialect is dead,
Believe it or not, but take my advice instead,
Look at the postmarks below, they are proof as such,
That the dialect still lives and maybe, how much.

****

Three years ago, Russell Landstrom of the Associated Press wrote an editorial on answers he received from me relative to the importance of the dialect on a local as well as national level. This editorial was printed in a number of newspapers in each state in the U.S., and as a result I received many letters and editorial clippings from no less than twenty eight states, expressing an interest in our dialect and the things that go to make up our Heritage. Such encouragement merits a re-examination of our efforts to keep our Dutch Dialect alive.



Mr. Robert R. Hoppes
831 Detweiler Avenue
Hellertown, Pa.



THE WILLOW BLUE PLATE .
****

Ich wees noch fun da alte Deller,--Ich meen ich seen
sie doh;--M'r hen en alter Eck-shank g'hat,--Foll Dis-
cheg'scherr,fon alle sort,--Foll Bilder--Himmel's blo;
Ich kan sie nimmermehr fergesse,---Die Bilder un des
Herrlich esse.- H.L.Fisher--"Die Alte Zeita"--1879.

An old Chinese Artist,with this plate pattern in 10 pictures,tells a tender love story,many hundred years old,of an orphaned young Chinese girl,Koong-See and Chang an accountant in her father's employ.

1-Here lived Koong-See with her handmaid and her father,a wealthy Chinese mandarin and not too honest tax collector.Chang worked here at the mandarin's books where he and Koong fell in love unknown to her father.

2-This is the garden house where Chang and Koong met secretly after Chang had been discharged by the mandarin. Here they vowed eternal love for each other.

3-Koong's faithful old handmaid was discharged. A high fence was erected before the castle to keep out Chang.

4-A wedding for Koong was arranged with a wealthy old general, Tajin. An addition to the castle became Koong's prison with access to, or exit from, only through her father's castle room.

5-The drooping willow blossoms were to mark the time, short of the time, set for Koong's fateful wedding. A note sent to Chang by way of a small boat made from a cocoanut shell and launched from Koong's prison window on the river, told him of the fate that she faced and urged him to help her. Soon afterwards, as pre-wedding feasts were had for the mandarin and the general, a man appeared before the castle begging alms. This was Chang and in a short time, he in the garb of a castle servant, was wait on the table. As his chance came he slipped into Koong's quarters and the two were soon in flight.

6. Over the bridge they fled, Koong first, Chang next carrying the jewels given to Koong by the general, then the mandarin, with a lash to beat Chang.

7-They reached the handmaid's house, whom the mandarin had once discharged and here found asylum. A wedding soon followed. Though an immediate follow up was not possible due to the condition of the mandarin and the general,

Tajin was not to be undone that easy, so his soldiers came to break down the doors of the house but they did not find the young couple. As they looked over the river they saw a boat sailing placidly down river.

8-A boat carrying Chang as helmsman and Koong hidden in the cabin on the boat, were leaving their pursuers helpless to follow.

Down the river for days they floated finally to stop at an island where they bought land with the jewels.

9-Here they built a home and lived for many years in peace but sooner or later Tajin learned of their whereabouts and he sent his soldiers who mercilessly killed Chang. Koong saw this and hurried to their house, set it on fire and perished in the flames, thwarting Tajin's plans.

10-The gods as the story goes, transformed the two lovers into two doves, emblematic of constancy of love in life and indivisibility in death.



---- ELFETRICHE FANGE ----

****

Der Dchek war gross un krumm un dumm,
  Un artlig wiescht dabei;
Hot so fiel Schnitz un Knep als gesse
  Der Schneider hut net kenne messe,
Un do war's nau f'rbei:
  Es war'm alle Schtick f'rengt
Un hinne un forne war's f'rschprengt.



Er hot emohl d'r Zwerg-sack g'howe
  Fer Elfetriche fange.
Es war bei so're kalte Nacht
  Das alle Felse he gegracht.
Sin mier so hunde gange;
  Ser Dchek,der hut sei groesse Ohre
Un Hand un Naas un Fiess ferfrore.

Der wu der Sack als gehowe hot,
  Der is olls all-e gebliwe;
Die Elfetriche sin net nei,
  Sie ware als a'wenig schei,
Un hen net gute getriwe;
  Un die wu als hen treiwe solle,
Die haem g'schnickt noch meh Seck tzu hohle.

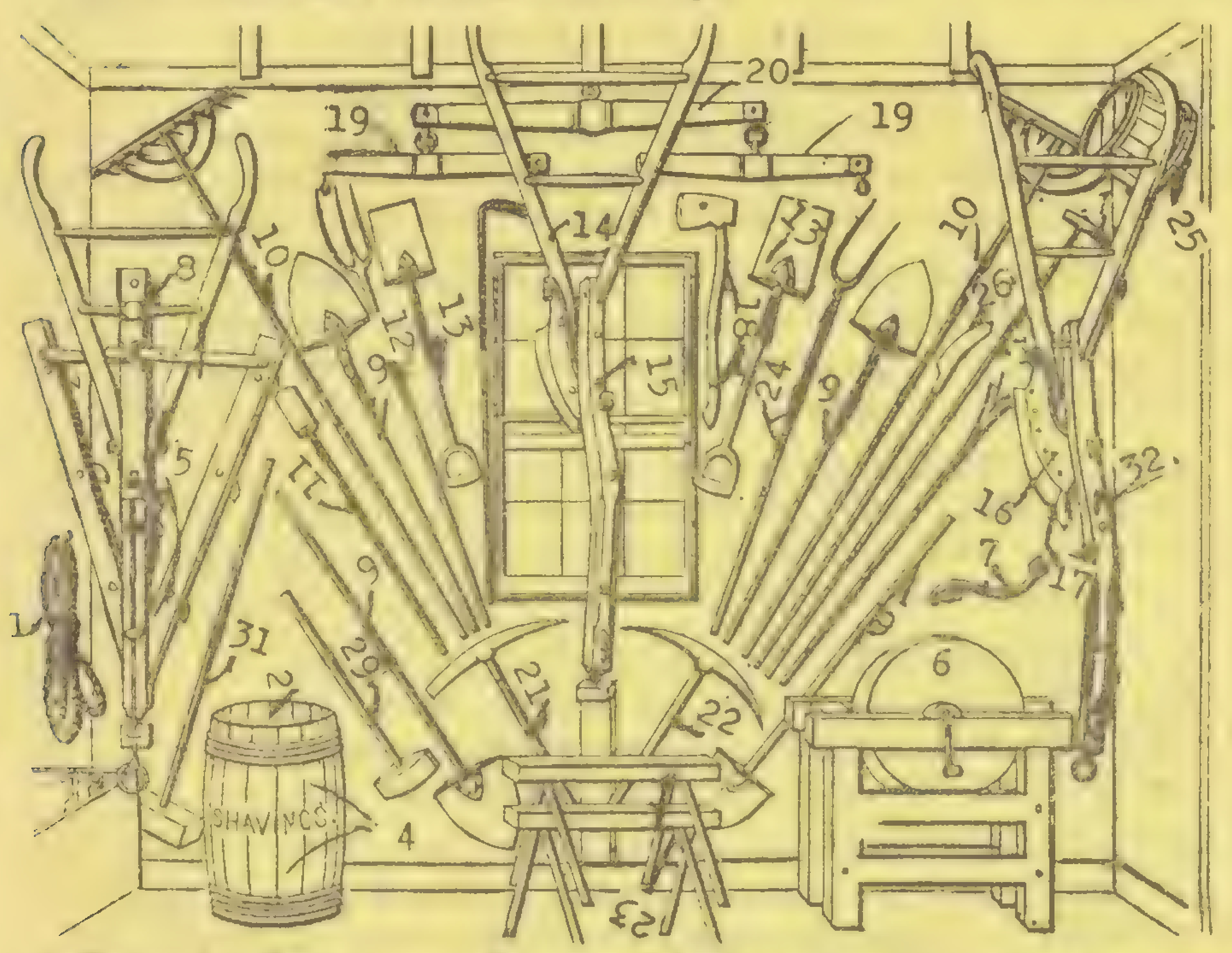
Un dort iss der dumm Esel g'schtanne
  Un hot der Sack als g'howe.
Die Elfetriche sin net nei,
  Er hot als g'wunnert wie's kan sei,
Un wu die annera Buwe---
  Duch kanscht dich awer druf ferlosse,
'Swar nix as lauter Narrebosse.

This poetry is from H.L.Fisher's "Die Alte Zeita" published in York,Pa in 1879. The prank of catching Elfetriche-(a mythical bird) was often played on the somewhat dull or unaware person,by leaving him out in some cold spot,holding the bag,while those who played the trick sneaked home to where it was warm.



SAACHE IN MEIM GROESZFODDER SEIM SCHAAF SCHOP

Die saache in dem Bild hen ufkonnge in seim Schaaf Schop.Sayn wiffle fun denna saache asz du arkenna kaansht.Huck die nummer fum schtick im Bild hinnich da recht nawme in da lischt unnich em Bild,wie ich weisz.Wonn sie oll gadu husht,kaansht uf blawd A gucke far sayne waas ich gfunna hop.



1-Barrel- Fos 2
2-Horses- Beck
3-Grindstone-Schleifschtay
4-Mouldboard--Wenbret
5-Barrel Staves-Dauve
6-Cultivator-Sharfel Ag
7-Sledge-Shlegel
8-Shovels-Schip-e
9-Picks- Picke
1o-Rope-shrik
11-Single tree-Shilsheit
12-Pluk- plow
13-Hay knife-Hoi messer
14- Grain Fork-Frucht Gowel
15-Pluk Shawr--Plowshare
16-Hay Fork-Hoi Gowel------
17-Spades - Shpawde ------
18-Crank--dray ---- -------
19-Tampers-Schtommper ----
20-Grass rakes-Wooden rakes
Graws reche-gawrde reche--
21-Half Bu Measure-Holb
Bushel Mose ----
22-Cultivator shovel-Sharfel
Sharfel-----
23-Evener Whiffletree
Woke-------
24-Plow Handle-Pluk Handle--
25-Ax--Ox -----

C

DIE GRUNDSOW--Symbol of the Grundsow Lodge.

There are fourteen such lodges in the several eastern counties of the State. Some have a membership of over 500. Each lodge is dedicated to the perpetuation of the Deitsch Heritage.

Some facts in this dialect poem were taken from a Connecticut History -1791, which calls this animal a woodchuck, because it chucks like, went it eats.

****

G is fa GLAY asz die Grundsow so gleicht,
Iere habt fuder deirich da suumer, ferleicht.
Graws un karupse, im noch summer macht sie fett,
Oll so brouchbawr fa da lung schlof in ierem bet.

R is fa RUH asz sie deirich da winnder nemmt,
Dos in da tzeit fiel fun iere grefta ufbrennt,
So fiel so, sie ferliert die helft fun ierem gwicht,
Bis sie mul widder rous kumt un weist iere gsicht.

U is fa da UNAWMA, uft gevva tzu dier
So wie "Peif Sow", fa won sie mul da hame is shier
Shteldt sie sich uf un lust so en sharfer pif ous,
Wart, guckt rum un no geht achtsum noch ierem hausz.

N is fa NOCHKEMLING, uftmols so fiel wie drei,
Asz gfiedert sei missa un sicher kalta sei.
Mit grosser mud, sharfe gloa un schtarye zay
Defendiert sie sich un iere kinner so gla.

D is fa DACHSHUND, en gedier, wie sie, so gla
Er guckt wie en suumer worsht uf fier glayne ba.
Er schlubt in iere hieling, dreibt sie ous em luch,
Un uftmols end sie uf in da hend fum em kuch.

S is fa iere SCHODDE, fa won sie en saynt
Da tzwett Honning, tzu iere ma kalt wedder maynt.
Sex ma woche dut sie in iere hieling gay,
Bis winnder farbei is mit seim kalt un schnee.

O is fa es OUSGRAAVES, die hieling im grund,
Wel sie baheta dut fun maan un sei hund.
Mit ay effning far nei un en onners fa rous,
Machts sicher fa oll gediere in ierem hausz.

W is fa WOODCHUCK, so in Nei England ganawmd g'west,
Weil sie so en zucht macht, wie en sow, won sie frest.
Die gschicta sawge nix fun dar Grundsow uns wed'r
Ow'r sie sawge iere haut gebt gons gute ledder.

D

Robert R. Hoppes

ODD BELIEFS IN EARLIER HEALTH CARE

The following beliefs have been taken from an old scrap book found in grandma's garret and date back a good many years.

To get rid of freckles wash your face with the first dew of May.

To prevent a headache or toothache form the habit of putting your right stocking on first.

To cure a wart let some one give you a copper penny then you rub the wart with it, then go and spend the penny. The wart will go away.

For relief from rheumatism put a copper cent in your shoe; tie dried eel skins around your joints. Wear a ring on your finger made from the horse shoe nail; put glass knobs under the posts of your bed, and don't forget to carry horse chestnuts in your pockets.

To stop hiccoughs have some one put a little water in each ear with the little finger of each hand, keeping the finger there until you have drunk a cup of water.

To stop nose bleeding, chew on an old newspaper.

To stop sneezing look at the tip of your nose with both eyes, pressing your index finger hard below the nose. In case of sneezing or hiccoughing drop anything made of steel down your back.

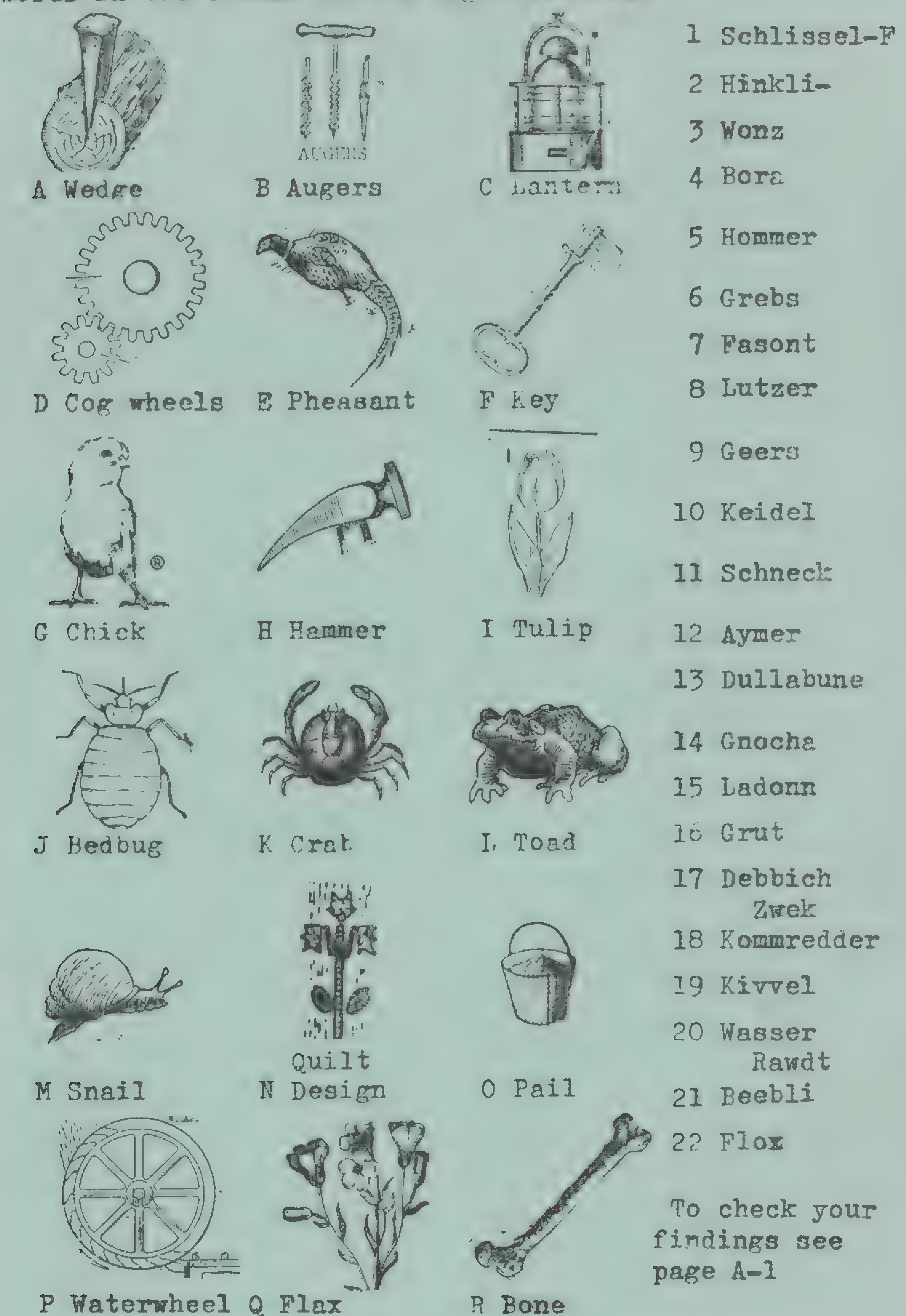
To stress the necessity of cleanliness always wash a new shirt before wearing it because if you are taken sick in an unwashed shirt you are supposed not to get well.

To cure a wart take a freshly cut potato and rub the wart with the freshly cut end. Then take the part so used and plant it in the ground under the eaves of the house. When the potato sprouts and begins to grow the wart will disappear.

In order to ward off the diseases common to the children at that time, it was often customary to wear a small cloth bag suspended from a string around the neck, containing an evil smelling substance known as Asafetide (Deiwel's Dreck). This was supposed to help ward off disease. Those who were victims of that custom can possibly still smell the garlic like oder of it.

Waate, waate fun alle saate

Match the letters under the pictures with the Dutch words in the column to the right as shown



To check your findings see page A-1

Robert R. Hoppes

THINGS IN THE KITCHEN
Sache in da kich



++

One	more
Stove	----
Offe	effe
Glass	
Glawsz	glesser
Fork	
Govvel --	govvle
Cup	
Kupli	kuplin
Chair	
Schtuul	schtiel
Knife	
Messer	messere
Saucer	
Bletli	bletlin

+ Broom ----- baysem
+ Bucket--- kivvel
+ Soup spoon-suupe leffel
+ Tea spoon -tayleffel
+ Tea pot - tay haafe
+ Drawers --schuuplawdte
+ Cabinet - schonnk
+ Sink -- schpiel bonnk

THINGS IN THE CUPBOARD
Sache im schonnk

+ Tea--tay coffee-coffee
+ Sugar-Zuucker-salt-solsz
+ Flour-mayl-Bread-broedt
+ Milk-milich-spice-schpeiz

GOOD THINGS TO EAT
Guut Sache zu esse

Veal- Kolb flaysch
Pork- Seiflaysch
Ham-schuungeflaysch
Scrapple-Ponnhawsz
Sausage- waascht
Pot Pie - Bott boi
Turnips - Rieve
Rivvel soup-same

Mutton- schoef flaysch
Bacon -seideschpeck
Tripe- kuudelfleck
Haafe Pudding-Levver waascht
Chicken- hinkel
Sauergraut-Saavergraut
Pancake-Ponnekuuche
Boiled cabbage-weissgraut

Snitz and knepp- schnitz uun knepp
Apple dumplings- eppel dumplins
Bread dumplings- broedt dumplins
Flour soup -Groeschte mayl suupe
Ham and eggs-schuungelflaysch uun oier
Funnel cake- drechter kuuche
Red beet eggs- Roedt rieve oier
Shoofly pie- schuuflei pie
Hidden bacon-faschteckelter schpeck



ES ALT SCHUULHAUS

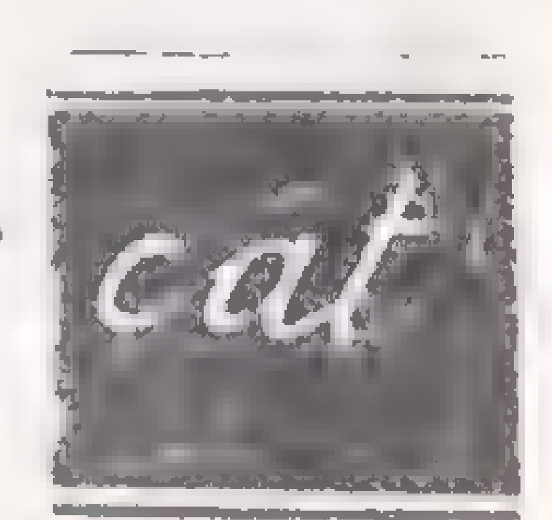
The old schoolhouse

Des schuulhaus is en hunnerd yahr alt.
This schoolhouse is a hundred years old.
Es hut fier groesze fenschdere uf des seid.
It has four large windows on this side.
Ay fenschder hut zwelf glesser un zway lawde.
One window has twelve panes and two shutters.
Im schuulhaus tunn hengt en groesze bell.
In the schoolhouse tower hangs a large bell.
Mier ziege selle bell alle maiirye un ovet.
We ring that bell every morning and evening.
Die bell wart gesugge mit ma lunge schtrick.
The bell is rung with a longe rope.
Die schuul schtaiirt shun frie im September
The school starts already early in September.
Des sin dreisich dawge im muunet September.
There are thirty days in the month of September.
Es sin aw finf schuule dawge in aynere wuch.
There are also five school days in one week.
Guck,dart lied es glay buch uf em butte.
Look,there lies the small book on the floor.
Dart sin drei bicher uf em bicher schelf.
There are three books on the book shelf.
Die kinner hen yuscht pawr bicher kot selle zeit.
The children had only a few books that time.
Die kinner schreiva un rechla om blackbordt.
The children write and cipher at the blackboard.
Des bordt bedeckt ay wonndt im gabei.
This board covers one wall in the building.
Die kinner mola schayne bilder uf es bordt.
The children draw nice pictures on the board.
Dart huckt da buu uf da bunk un schreibt.
There sits the boy on a bench and writes.
Er schreibt mit ma pensil udder en fedder.
He writes with a pencil or a pen.
Die kinner,fa ufsawga hucka uf'n lunge bunk.
The children,for recitation sit on a long bench.
Die schlayt leid uf em butte un is fabruche.
The slate lies on the floor and is broken.
Die schlayt wart ab gebuutzt mit ma lumba.
The slate will be wiped off with a rag.

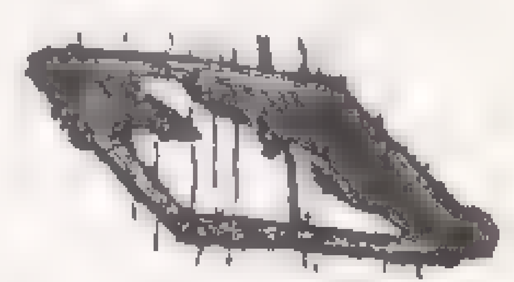
100

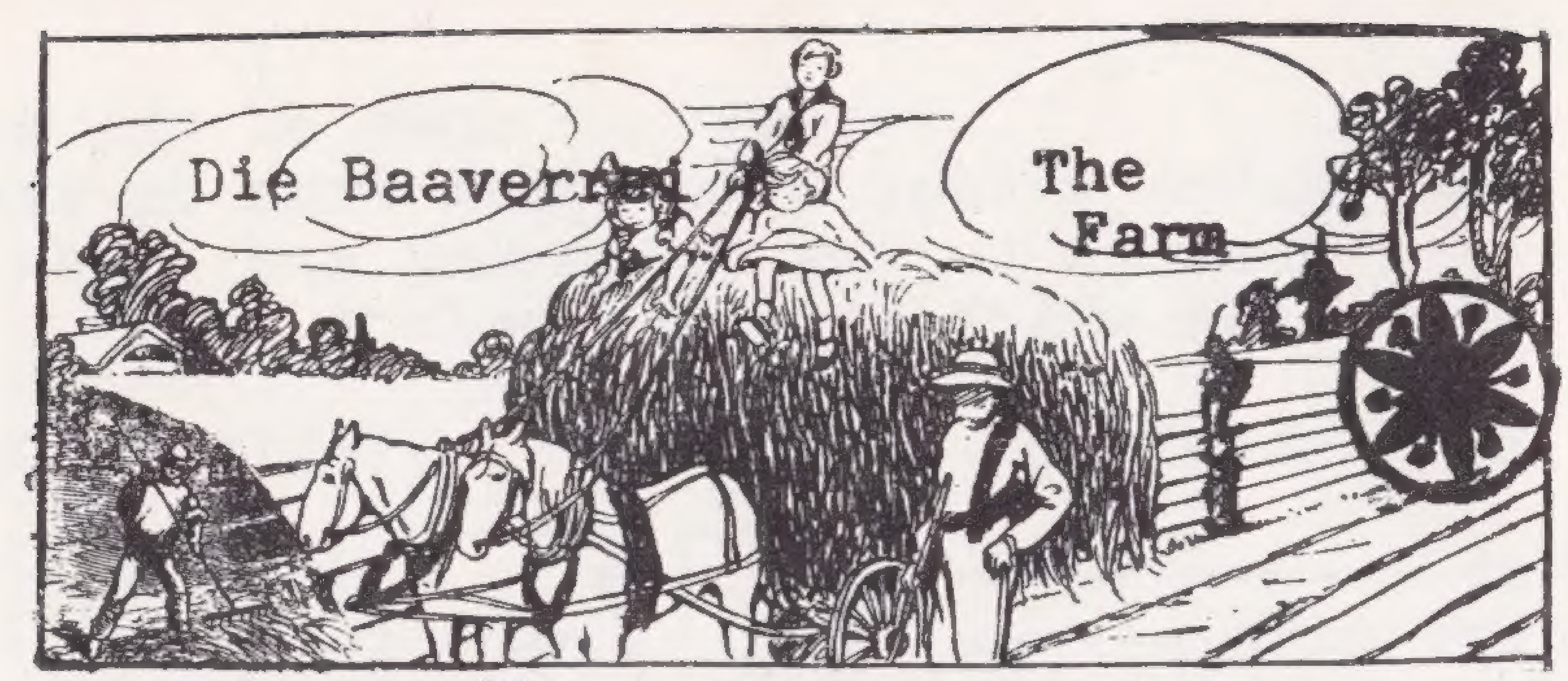
Years











Waas mier sayne in dem bild.
What we see in this picture.
****

In this picture I see* One old man
In dem bild sayne ich* --- alter ----
* Three small girls
* ---- glayne ------
* Two big horses
* ---- groesze -----
* One load hay
* ---- lawdt hoi
* Three-rail fence
* ---- riggel fence
* Bridles-reins
* Zawme -reins
* Baaver--baaverrei
* Farmer farm
* Field- grass- post
Feld -grawsz- puschte

Read the sentences in order and put in the missing words.



Blonnsze Plants	Blonnsz Zeit Planting time	Aiirn Zeit Harvest time
Welschkaan-corn	Frieyawr	Schpoetyawr
Waytse- wheat	Schpoetyawr	Suumer
Rye--kaan	Schpoetyawr	Suumer
Oats-Haaver	Frieyawr	Suumer
Tobacco-duuwock	Frieyawr	Schpoetyawr
Barley-Gaiirschte	Schpoetyawr	Suumer

TOOLS and ANIMALS ON THE FARM
Tools uun fee uf da baaverei

++++++++++++++++++++++++

Fork-govvel;rake-reche
Scythe-senss;cradle-reff
Shovel-schaufel;saw-sayk
Hammer-hommer;tongs-zonng

	one	more
Horse-	gaul	-geil
Cow--	kuu---	kie
Sheep--	schoef-	schoef
Calf-	kolb-	kelver
Pigs-	sau -	sei.

We review some of the words.
Mier gayne widder ivver dayl fuun da waate.
(Answers to the following are found in the pages which you read before.)

English--Dutch

Hat ------------
Five hats ------
The red hat-----

House-----------
Window----------
Door------------

Books-----------
Book case-------
Big books ------

Rose -----------
The white rose -
Roses are red---

The clock-------
What time?------
12.30 o'clock---

Mouse-----------
Four mice-------
Ears-- ---------

Coats-----------
A green coat ---
A winter coat---

One hand--------
Five fingers----
Clean hand------

Boy-------------
School boy------
Large boy-------

Plant-----------
Green plant-----
Flower plant----

English Dutch

Horse --------
It is old -----
Six horses-----

Key -----------
Lock ----------
Two keys-------

Tea kettle-----
Fork ----------
spoon --------

Fish-----------
Big fish-------
Three fish-----

Bird-----------
Red bird-------
Many birds-----

Dogs-----------
Black dog -----
Our dog--------

Two eyes-------
Mouth----------
Nose-----------

Apple----------
Fall apple-----
Yellow apple---

Forks----------
Spoon----------
Knives---------

Shovel---------
Tub------------
Washboard------

DE BEERA WELLA NET FOLLA.

So schickt der Bauer der Yockly nous,
De beera nunner shittla;
Awer Yockly will net beera shittla,
Un beera wella net folla.

So shickt der Bauer's hundly nous,
Sol des Yockly beisa;
Hundly will net Yockly beisa,
Yockly will net beera shittla,
Beera wella net folla.

So shickt der Bauer a briggle nous,
Soll des hundly shmeisa;
Briggly will net hundly shmeisa,
Hundly will net Yockly beisa,
Yockly will net beera shittla,
Beera wella net folla.

So shickt der Bauer a fire nous,
Soll des briggly brenna;
Fire will net briggly brenna,
Briggly will net hondly shmeisa,
Hundly will net Yockly beisa,
Yockly will net beera shittla,
Beera wella net folla.

So shickt der Bauer wasser nous,
Soll des fire lesha;
Wasser will net fire lesha,
Fire will net briggly brenna,
Briggly will net hundly shmeisa,
Hundly will net Yockly beisa,
Yockly will net beera shittla,
Beera wella net folla.

So shickt der Bauer 's exly nous,
Soll des wasser sowfa;
Exly will net wasser sowfa,
Wasser will net fire lesha,
Fire will net briggly brenna,
Briggly will net hundly shmeisa,
Hundly will net Yockly beisa,
Yockly will net beera shittla,
Beera wella net folla.

So shickt der Bauer a butcher nous,
Soll des exly shlauchta;
Butcher will net exly shlauchta,
Exly will net wasser sowfa,
Wasser will net fire lesha,
Fire will net briggly brenna,
Briggly will net hundly shmeisa,
Hundly will net Yockly beisa,
Yockly will net beera shittla,
Beera wella net folla.

So shickt der Bauer a shtrickly nous,
Soll der butcher henka;
Shtrickly will net butcher henka,
Butcher will net exly shlauchta,

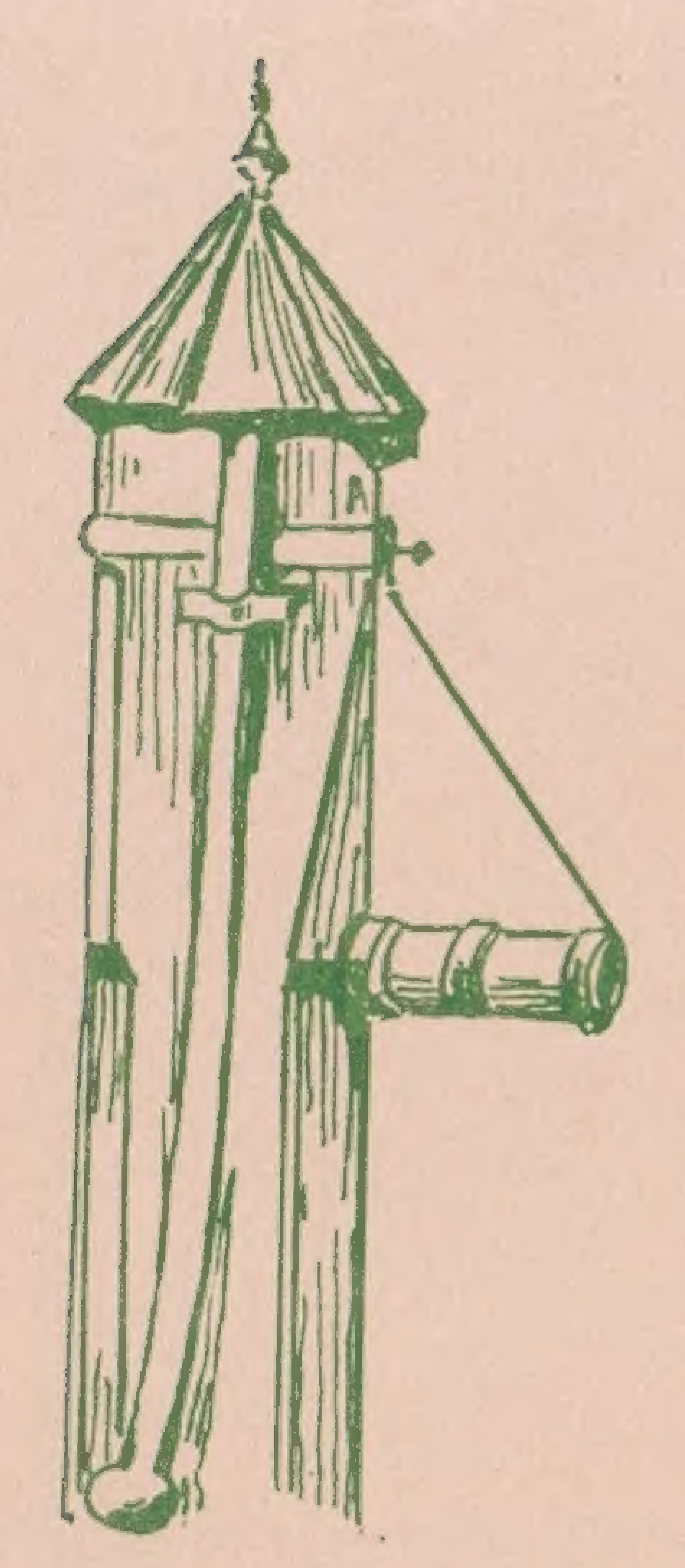
JAKEY WILL NOT SHAKE THE PEARS.

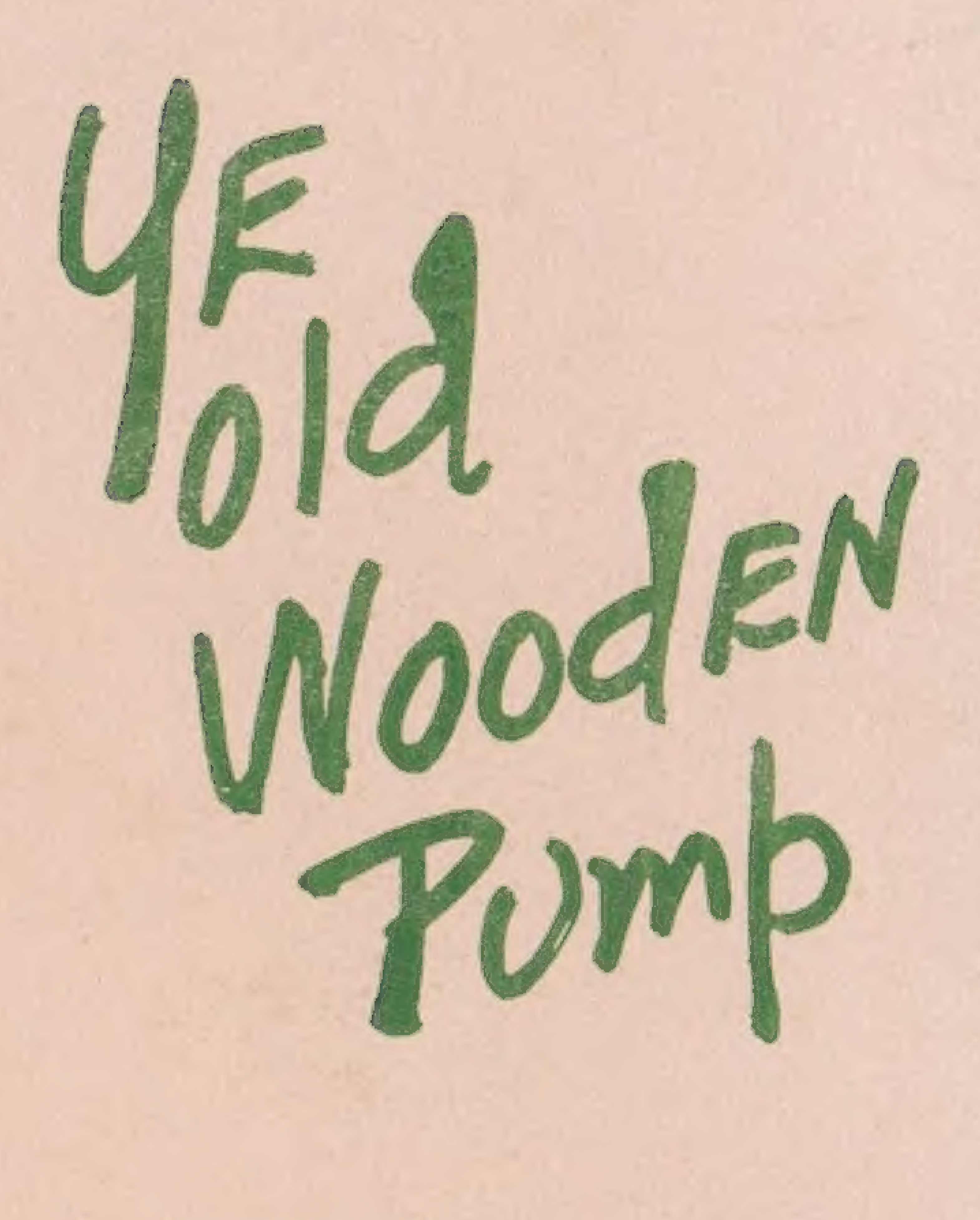
Exly will net wasser sowfa,
Wasser will net fire lesha,
Fire will net briggly brenna,
Briggly will net hundly shmeisa,
Hundly will net Yockly beisa,
Yockly will net beera shittla,
Beera wella net folla.

So shickt der Bauer a messer nous,
Soll des shtrickly shneida;
Messer will net shtrickly shneida,
Shtrickly will net butcher henka,
Butcher will net exly shlauchta,
Exly will net wasser sowfa,
Wasser will net fire lehsha,
Fire will net briggly brenna,
Briggly will net hundly shmeisa,
Hundly will net Yockly beisa,
Yockly will net beera shittla,
Beera wella net folla.

So shickt der Bauer a hommer nous,
Soll des messer brecha;
Hommer will net messer brecha,
Messer will net shtrickly shneida,
Shtrickly will net butcher henka,
Butcher will net exly shlauchta,
Exly will net wasser sowfa,
Wasser will net fire lesha,
Fire will net briggly brenna,
Briggly will net hundly shmeisa,
Hundly will net Yockly beisa,
Yockly will net beera shittla,
Beera wella net folla.

So geht der Bauer mohl selwer nous,
Un wisht dem Yockly heftich ous;
D'no brecht der hommer 's messer shnopp,
Uns messer shneid es shtrickly ob
Der butcher geht aw on der job,
Un shneid em exly 's keply ob,
Un's exly sowft es wasser uf,
Des wasser lawft ufs fire nuf,
Uns fire brennt es briggly uff,
Des briggly shlawgt em hundly druff,
Uns hundly springt om Yockly ruff,
Un Yockly kroddelt der beera bawm nuff,
Der beera folla, buff, buff, buff,
Uns bubbelly springt un heabt se uff,
De beera—yah se wella folla un kumma uvva runner we a daussent hort gebrennty bocka-shtea.





Die Alt Hulsnie Buump

Tune--In the shade of the old apple tree.

Unnich em bawm doh schtayt en alte buump,
Uf em buumpe bed now gonsz ferluumpt.
In da yawre tzurick,
Hen sie als wasser grickt
Fuun dem brunne mit da hulsnie buump.
Da doh schtuck wawr fuun ma bluck gemacht.
Da schwenkel fuun eise gschaypt mit acht.
Es kiveliche,so glay
Stecht,uun dut nimme gay.
Sell's fawass die buump now nimme schaaft.

Sie en awg'named ding in iere tzeit,
Hut als daascht galeshed fa oll die leit.
Now schteiff in yader glied,
Ausgworra un so miet,
Iss die hulsnie buump as doh schtayt heit.
In meim gedechtness,tzu daiira buump
Kaiirt oll die ehr asz tzu iere kuumt.
Now die tzeita so alt,
Un ess wasser so kald,
Bringt gedonnke fuun da hulsnie buump.

Robert R. Hoppes

WASHBURN PRINTERY